

BREMEN REBELS TO GIVE UP ARMS

Workers Willing to Yield to Council of Ninth Army

PARLEYS BEING HELD

People's Commissioners Ready to Quit at Government Request

By the Associated Press
Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 3.—The people's commissioners at Bremen have declared themselves ready to withdraw in accordance with the German Government's request and the workers' army is willing to hand over its arms and ammunition to the soldiers' council of the Ninth Army corps, which has undertaken to maintain order in the city, according to advices received here.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Delayed.—(By A. P.)—There has been no change in the situation at Bremen, and it is reported that all was quiet there up to early Sunday evening. Herr Noske, the commander-in-chief of the government forces marching on Bremen, said today that the negotiations with the Spartacan insurgents were continuing, but that nothing definite had been concluded regarding the surrender of arms by the insurgents or the further advance of the government troops under General Gerstenberg.

Welmur, where the German National Assembly is to meet Thursday, is reported quiet.

The Spartacans had prepared strong their adherents among the laborers at the shipyards had built machine-gun nests.

Due to lack of orders Rehenz's metal ware and machine manufactory, at Dueseldorf, has been forced to lay off several thousand employees. When the several of the company became known to the workers they threatened the destruction of the plant. The company is being compelled to keep 15,000 men on its payroll, although it has work for only 1000.

The Spartacans on Friday decided to proceed at once with the socialization of this plant, which is one of the largest in Rhenish Prussia.

HAPSBURG WANTS DIVORCE

Former Austrian Ruler Reported About to Seek Marital Freedom

Zurich, Feb. 3.—The Prague Tageblatt is authority for the statement that former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary intends to apply for a divorce.

While ex-Emperor Charles Francis may be seeking a separation or possibly an annulment of his marriage, reports that he will apply for a divorce should be received with reserve, since, despite their many marital scandals, the Hapsburgs, because of their religion, have rarely sought divorces.

For the last six months there have been rumors, and almost as frequent denials, that all was not well with the domestic relations of Charles and Zita. The Empress was accused of shielding and protecting Italian and her brothers, Princes Sixtus and Xavier of Parma, were signalled out as dangerous conspirators. In fact, the mass of the people held them responsible for the Austrian defeat on the Italian front.

Charles was married in 1911 to Princess Zita of Bourbon and Parma, an Italian. From the union have been born five children, four boys and a girl.

GERMAN ARMY HAS NOT BEEN DISBANDED

All Regiments in Regular Organization Before War Still Maintained, U. S. Learns

Coblenz, Feb. 3.—Information reaching the Americans is to the effect that every infantry, artillery and cavalry regiment which was part of the German standing army in July, 1914, continues in existence, except some Alsace-Lorraine regiments which were dissolved. These regiments, the reports agree, are mere skeleton organizations, possibly only a few numbering more than 1000 men each.

Reserve regiments, whose organizations existed prior to the war, though they were not then in active service, apparently continue to exist. A few of these reserves are reported to have been dissolved, but many are being identified from day to day in their normal depots.

The new formations of reserves and the higher numbered regiments created subsequent to July, 1914, are being disbanded, and the '99 class men have been transferred to active regiments. The Landwehr regiments of the low-numbered series are still in evidence.

It is reported that Von Hindenburg is planning to use some or all of the 1915 class against the Bolsheviks in the east. The 1915 class has had expectations of being released conditionally this month. Many of these men, who are living on the left bank of the Rhine with their families, have recently been notified that their class would be held in service until further notice.

PETROGRAD BOMBARDED

Great Guns of Kronstadt Reported Turned on Russian Metropolis

Stockholm, Feb. 3.—Petrograd has been bombarded by Kronstadt artillery and many people have been killed, according to travelers, who are quoted to this effect by the Finnish papers. Serious disorders are prevalent in Petrograd.

The great fortress of Kronstadt lies about twenty miles west of Petrograd, at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

The Bolshevik forces were reported on January 23 last in a dispatch from Helsinki to be evacuating Petrograd and removing all their stores. The Bolshevik War Minister, Trotsky, was said to be transferring his headquarters to Minsk-Novgorod.

TAKES PRINCESS AS WIFE

Stockholm, Feb. 3.—Norman H. Armour, second secretary of the American Embassy at Brussels, was married yesterday to Princess Myra Kondecheff, Ira N. Morris, the American Minister, was the best man. Mr. Armour, whose name is in Chicago, was formerly second secretary of the American Embassy in Petrograd. He left the Russian capital on September 10.

CAMBON SHOWS GERMAN ERRORS CONCERNING U. S.

French Diplomat Declares Teutons Believed No National Sentiment Existed in This Country—Overlooked Deep Idealism of Americans

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 3.—Jules Cambon, French ambassador at Berlin up to the outbreak of the war and now a member of the French delegation to the Peace Conference, has written an article appearing in the Revue des Deux Mondes, entitled "German Errors Concerning the United States," which will appear later as the introduction to a history of the United States written by Professor Farand, of Yale University. M. Cambon's article says:

"Germany has made not a few fundamental errors concerning the United States. The first was to believe that no true national sentiment existed in the country, to feel that a democracy composed of elements coming from all quarters of the globe, without traditions, would be unable to constitute a homogeneous whole.

"German illusion was also based on the manifestation of love that some Americans of Germanic stock displayed for the country of their origin. In order to maintain allegiance to the mother country the Delbrueck law had allowed Germans to acquire a double nationality and to be naturalized American citizens without severing their bonds to the fatherland. Finally the brother of the Emperor himself, Prince Henry of Prussia, crossed the Atlantic to mingle with German societies established in America.

"Doubtless there were a certain number of Americans of German origin who remained faithful to the fatherland, but their number was small, as compared

with the bulk of the population, and, besides, public feeling would not have tolerated among American citizens any acknowledgment of past loyalty, which would have been considered an act of treachery.

"Germany has made the same mistake concerning the principles of the American foreign policy, which for many years rested on Washington's farewell message, in which he advised his countrymen to stay carefully out of alliances with European Powers. But what Washington wanted was to gain time for his country to reach the point where it would be the master of its future.

"Another error pointed out by M. Cambon on the part of the Germans was in having overlooked 'the deep idealism of the young American soul.' The Germans, he says, 'were struck only by the economic development of the country, and did not believe in the sincerity of the generous feelings among those republican and democratic nations, however, were religious traditions.'

M. Cambon refers to the fact that although religion is not a State affair in America, most ceremonies are opened and closed with prayers. This practice he attributes to the eager inspiration such as Seward referred to when he said during the Civil War:

"It is that higher law that Germany did not credit to America," M. Cambon concludes. "Doubtless Germany herself did not know it."

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General Nivelle, who at one time was in command at Verdun, the nearest point held by the French to Briey, informed the Matin that, when he was at Verdun in 1916, the French were 25 miles from Briey, which was out of range of the French guns. A few airplanes raids were made on Briey, but they had little important result. At that time, the general added, the Germans were working the metallurgical plants in that region.

In an article in the Matin, General Messimy, who was Minister of War at the outbreak of the war, contributes an article corroborating the statements made in the chamber by M. Viviani.

Former Premier Viviani said that the withdrawal from the Briey Valley, which is an important iron region, had been decided upon by the general staff in July, 1914, and that when the government decided to move back the French troops, having heard that the Germans were moving toward the frontier, General Joffre raised no objection.

The former Premier added that both General Joffre and Minister Messimy had declared that, for diplomatic reasons, it was necessary that no incidents occur at the frontier.

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JOFFRE IS SILENT ON BRIEY ENIGMA

"All Politics," His Only Comment on Viviani Statement on Evacuation

OFFICIAL VIEWS CLASH

Lanrezac Says French Lacked Means to Make Iron Basin Untenable

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 3.—"That is all politics, and I am not a politician," Marshal Joffre declared to Paris newspaper correspondents concerning his views on the statement made in the Chamber of Deputies Friday night by former Premier Viviani, that the French army, then under command of Marshal Joffre, had been withdrawn on July 30, 1914, eight or ten kilometers from the frontier in order that the French Government might demonstrate that its attitude was not hostile.

The Matin calls the discussion concerning the withdrawal, which affected the iron basin of the Briey, the "Briey enigma."

Marshal Joffre said he had carried out his duties fully under all circumstances and that he is drawing up a plain historical statement of what had been done under his direction, which would contain the truth as established by documents.

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IGNORES SENATE ELECTION

Congressman Heaton, of Schuylkill, Holds On to His Seat

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 3.—Congressman Robert D. Heaton, of this district, is still holding his congressional office and quietly ignoring the fact that he has been elected Senator from this district.

It is likely Heaton will not be at Congress at all, but will continue until the end of his term, which is but one month off, after which he will go to Harrisburg and become a Senator.

TRY MEXICAN FOR KILLING AMERICAN

General, Feb. 3.—(By A. P.)—For the first time since Francisco Villa was in control of northern Mexico, a military court-martial will be held here today when Second Captain Juan Arrieta, of the Sixty-second Battalion will be placed on trial charged with having shot and killed Private David Trob, United States army, of New York City, on the Mexican side of the border, December 27. It is the custom to hold all military trials at Chihuahua City.

WOUNDED MARINE WINS

Belleau Woods Fighter Finishes First in Walking Race

New York, Feb. 3.—Showing no effects of shrapnel wounds received while fighting as a marine at Belleau Wood, Joseph L. Aranson, the Pastime Athletic Club walker, succeeded in scoring a clever victory in a four-and-a-half-mile invitation event held by his club over its Bronx course yesterday. Aranson stood up well under the severe test and after the race declared that his injured right leg was as sound as ever.

WORLD LEAGUE COMING FAST

Asquith Declares Its Acceptance Made War Worth Fighting

London, Feb. 3.—Former Premier Asquith, addressing a great meeting at Albert Hall in support of a league of nations, said that rarely had so great an ideal passed so rapidly into practice. The utterances of President Wilson had placed the league on its true basis, he said, and it ought to have no geographical limitations. It fulfills a world-wide need and must have a world-wide organization, he declared.

Mr. Asquith said it had been accepted in principle by the statesmen at the Paris conference and that in itself had made the war worth fighting. He emphasized that the league must zealously represent the sovereignty of the States, great and small, which are its members without their own domains and over their own affairs.

The world was not going into liquidation, he asserted, or hand over the management of its concerns to trustees. Self-determination and development must continue to be the only road leading to liberty and progress. No state was to be called upon to sacrifice its personality. Subject to that condition, the league should be recognized as being the ultimate controlling authority over international compacts and disputes.



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W. S. S. Facts for 1919

Thrift of 1919 are identical with those of 1918. Thrift Stamps bought in 1918 may be exchanged for War Savings Stamps of the new issue on the same basis as last year. No new Thrift card is necessary.

Stamp of this issue. This represents interest on your money at 4%, compounded quarterly.

War Savings do not have Stamps (Issue of 1918) in or converted to the new issue. Save them! The Government will pay you Five Dollars for each one you hold on January 1, 1923, whether your card is filled or not.

War Savings for the convenience of the public are somewhat smaller in size than the 1918 issue, are blue in color and carry a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, the great American Advocate of sensible spending.

New Cards are necessary for your 1919 War Savings Stamps. Do not paste the new blue stamps on your old 1918 W. S. S. card. Ask for a new card when you buy your first stamp of the new issue.

Except in appearance, however, War Savings Stamps of the new issue are unchanged from those of last year. They can be purchased from the same agencies which sold the 1918 issue. They cost \$4.13 in February and one cent additional each month throughout the year. On January 1, 1924, the Government will pay you \$5.00 for each War Savings

Maximum Holding In addition to the amount bought during 1918, you may purchase a maximum of \$1000 worth of War Savings Stamps during 1919. You may purchase this maximum for each member of your family.

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